



WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

In relation to the "report" that Secretary Richardson is to resign his office as Secretary of the Treasury, the Washington Chronicle says that gentleman has never expressed any opinion on the subject, but that "circumstances indicate he has still in view the acceptance of a proposition, which it is said has been made to him by capitalists of New York city, to take the head of a banking house in Paris. The rumor, however, is not traceable to an official source, and if he leaves the Cabinet his retirement will be entirely voluntary."

The Baltimore Sun referring to the recent discharge from imprisonment at New Orleans of the persons arrested on a charge of treason, or endeavoring to subvert the government, or something of that sort, says that the case of De Blane furnishes in its result a commentary upon the weakness of all of the assumptions of the Kellogg faction, and illustrates to what deception it is capable of resorting in order to maintain its authority and crush out opposition. It seems that the affidavit upon which De Blane and his nine companions were arrested was by L. L. Martineau, a member of the Kellogg Legislature, who asserted that it was based on a letter signed by five citizens who feared that another massacre of colored people was imminent. Those five persons appeared at the examination in New Orleans, and said that they knew nothing whatever about the matter. Hence the prosecution fell through, and the prisoners were discharged.

The Raleigh News says that the "Turkey" vineyard of Fayetteville, N. C., produced during the past year twenty thousand gallons of fine wine, for which a market is readily found at remunerative prices. In other parts of the State this industry is growing up, and we hope to see it prosper and succeed everywhere in Virginia as well as North Carolina. In Virginia we are much indebted to the perseverance and energy of Mr. Buck, of Warren county, in this behalf.

The Washington city Presbytery have adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Rev. B. McFall, and elected Rev. B. T. Bittenger to supply his place as clerk of the Presbytery. The relation of Rev. Dr. Barton with the Assembly Church was dissolved, and Rev. Mr. French appointed to occupy the pulpit of that church, and announce the dissolution. Rev. John Brown was assigned as pastor to the Lewisville Presbyterian Church.

Stokes is making his last appeal before the New York Court of Appeals, at Albany. Should the motion for a writ of error and an order for a new trial be granted, the prisoner will be again tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but if the decision be adverse, Stokes will be taken immediately to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and their sentence to death.

Col. Thomas J. Corprew, of Norfolk, died on Saturday night. During the war, says the Virginian, he was Lieut. Col. of the Sixth Virginia Infantry. He was in the Commission of the Peace, treasurer of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, a director in the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad, and president of the Atlantic, New York and Bristol Steam Canal companies.

Sir Stafford Northcote's complaint in the British House of Commons upon the consequences of fixing the end of the war at the date of Lee's surrender, grows out of the fact that under the treaty at Washington, all claims of British citizens before the mixed claims commission, now in session, must be for acts committed between the 13th of April, 1861, and 9th of April, 1865.

Attorney General Barlow has given the New York Legislature his opinion concerning the legality of the payment of dividends on alleged over-issued stock of the Erie Railway Company. He is of the opinion that there should be no dividends paid on stock which has been fraudulently issued in lieu of convertible bonds.

The temperance men of New York are not disposed to accept the modified "local option law" which Governor Dix has introduced his willingness to approve. At a recent meeting at Albany, they took occasion to denounce it and bear as beverages, "the most costly, debilitating and ruinous of all in general use."

The Post Office Department has ruled that postal cards may be registered upon prepayment of the regular registry fee of fifteen cents. It must not, however, be put into an envelope, but merely into the registered package envelope accompanied by the regular bills.

Yesterday was the opening day of the spring races on the Pimlico Course near Baltimore. The attendance was not large nor the racing exciting. The winning horses were Lochiel, Survivor, Business and John Merryman.

The Pope, in a speech yesterday, declared that he had ever prayed for France, but that he would now pray with greater confidence. The election of Marshal MacMahon he considered a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

The Richmond Whig "regards the letter of Judge Staples as a clear and distinct declaration that he neither was nor would be a candidate for the nomination as Governor." So do the public generally.

Rev Patrick F. Healey has been appointed president of Georgetown College, vice the late Father Early. Father H. has been vice president of the college for some time.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Friday evening last Mike G. Harman, jr., son of Maj. John A. Harman, got into a difficulty with John Critzer, about some hay, in Staunton. Critzer attacked Harman in the house and Harman fired on him, without effect, with a pistol, when Critzer went out, and getting a dose, dived Harman out. He came out, fired two shots, one taking effect in Critzer's arm, near the wrist, and the other striking him in the forehead and glancing. The magistrate did not arrest Harman. Critzer is up and walking about.

The Lynchburg Virginian says:—"The continued rains of the last week, and warm sunshine which followed has greatly revived the drooping spirits and hopes of the farmers throughout the southwestern counties of Virginia, and from many sections the cheering news comes that a fair crop of wheat is expected, notwithstanding the severity of the winter and the backwardness of the spring. The News says:—"The oat crop in this section is reported to be very bulky, and the farmers do not anticipate a full yield."

The Governor has appointed the following Board of Visitors to the Western Lunatic Asylum:—Messrs. Thomas J. Michie, N. K. Trout, H. M. Ball, Asher W. Harman, W. A. Brink, A. B. Lightner and Robert Harmsberger, of Augusta; S. B. Moffitt, of Harrisonburg; H. H. Robertson, of Covington; W. T. Ponzue, of Lexington; and C. D. Fishburn, of Charlottesville. This Board is appointed to serve three years from the 1st of November 1873.

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that McGary, wounded in the late Richmond duel is doing as well as could be expected, but he suffers a great deal from restlessness and inability to sleep comfortably, as is common in cases of wounds like his. The probability of his convalescence in a few weeks is very strong, and there is no likelihood that he will be permanently lamed.

A colored man named Taylor, a hand on board a schooner trading between Richmond and New York, was found drowned in the river at the former place, yesterday. It is supposed he was murdered by another colored sailor in whose company he had last seen and from whom there had been some ill-feeling.

A dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer from Christiansburg, says:—"Attorney-General Taylor is improving slowly, though still confined to his bed. His physicians are hopeful of his recovery. He is suffering principally from debility and prostration of the nervous system."

The Allan Line steamer "Ariel" arrived at Portsmouth from Liverpool on Monday, with seven immigrants for Virginia and twenty Germans for the West, together with 200 tons assorted cargo, the bulk of it salt, for Portsmouth.

REPORTED INTERVIEW WITH COL. MOSBY. The following from a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, is, we presume, to be read with some doubt, or at least, with some grains of allowance, as to the nearness of the report:

"Making a visit to Richmond last week, I fell in with Col. Mosby, the celebrated partisan ranger, who was just returning to Warrenton, his place of abode, from a visit to the White House, where he had been soliciting offices for his friends. He said that he had obtained more patronage for Fauquier county than he had ever had before from all administrations. One of his prizes was the consulship to La Rochelle for a young artist. Of course Mosby favored three terms for Grant, and said that he did not want either local support or State rights, but protection against negro licentiousness and carpet-bag profligacy, from the Federal power. "There is South Carolina," he said, "possessing local self-government and State rights, but what protection have the better people?" Mosby thought that Gilbert Walker would go out of public life at the end of his term, never to recover position in Virginia. He said that it was not true that General Grant had offered him the office of United States Attorney, but that he had indicated that he would give it to Colonel Mosby, and at the same time remarked, that to solicit the office would get him evil imputation at home. Mosby said that he had found it much harder work to fight for Grant than to fight against him. He is a supporter of Tom Scott's railway agitation in Virginia, and expressed the hope that Scott would gobble up the Fredericksburg road, and make all the connections southward. Mosby said that he had worked for Scott as complimentary to Gen. Grant's Radical supporters, however, and said that ex-Governor Wells was persecuting him (Mosby) long after the war closed, and that the last volley fired was one year after the war was done when a Yankee colonel at Leesburg ordered him to take off a blue overcoat, which was the only overcoat he could get for his nakedness, and had then ordered his men to fire a volley at Mosby retreating. He was so much harassed in this way that his wife went first to Johnson to get him protection, and failing in this, obtained it from Grant as Secretary of War. It appeared also that when Mr. Stanton excepted Mosby from the provisions of the parole of Lee's army, Grant issued a special order extending clemency to him. Mosby says that he was never out of uniform during all the war, never maltreated his prisoners, and never came inside the Union lines. He thinks J. E. B. Stuart was the greatest master of tactics and strategy that the war produced, being, unlike Forrest and others, an educated military man, who knew how to employ the cavalry against the infantry, artillery, topography, etc. Of Harry Gilmore, Mosby speaks quite modestly, saying that he never knew "the gentleman." Of Sheridan he says the same. Mosby is an entertaining man, with a finely-cut, aquiline profile, and a severe, bluish-gray eye.

NEWS OF THE DAY. "To show the very age and body of the Times."

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco contemplate passing an ordinance to the effect that all the Chinese sentenced to the county jail must be deprived of their pig tails; a tax of fifteen dollars a quarter on Chinese laundrymen is proposed; also an ordinance prohibiting the removal of dead bodies to China. The agents of six Chinese companies have telegraphed to Hong Kong representing the state affairs, and advising Chinamen to stop coming to California.

The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday dispatched a great deal of business in anticipation of an early adjournment. The report on "sustentation" was disposed of, as was also a large number of overtures from various synods, presbyteries and individuals. The Commissioners will make an excursion to Washington to-day and will probably hold their final session this evening.

Dispatches from Humboldt, report the recent Indian scare at Spruce Mountain groundless. The violent Indian demonstrations were caused by whiskey. The orders warning settlers to leave or be killed were fabrications. The Indians returned from Deep Creek Council to their settlements and resumed their usual avocations. All is quiet again.

Governor Washburne has formally proclaimed the forfeiture by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company of the St. Croix land grant, which is now open to any company willing to subscribe to the conditions of the act granting land for railroad purposes.

A valuable silver mine is reported to have been discovered in the western part of Washington county, Wisconsin, within a hundred miles of Milwaukee. It is said to cover a large area, and the ore already mined yields \$1,000 per ton.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature yesterday unanimously passed a resolution accepting the terms of union with the Dominion of Canada.

Letter from Westmoreland. WESTMORELAND, VA., May 27.—The rainy, backward Spring has considerably delayed farming operations. Planting and gardening are behind hand. What wheat I have seen looks quite well and free from rust. A good deal of the corn that was planted requires replanting owing to the excessive wet weather. The country is looking beautifully green and luxuriant, and the stock that survived the severities of the winter are doing well on the pastures. Hands, who with the return of Spring, turned their attention to fishing now being out of employment, can be obtained more easily than early in the season, when it was difficult to get them to work at all. There is a continuous exodus of colored people to the cities, and especially is this the case with regard to house-servants, who are scarcely to be found. Most of them go to Baltimore or Washington.

I notice with regret the young men who from time to time leave this part of our State. There are but few left. It is doubtful if they do much better away from home.

Along the river much regret is manifested at the untimely end of Captain Powke and son of the Wawaset. He was deservedly esteemed as a quiet, pleasant gentleman, and a most excellent officer. The new Captain, Mr. Jno. Wood, however, is making friends fast. The energy of the company in fitting up this boat so nicely is commendable, and it is well patronized. Many persons are turning their attention to the immense quantities of lumber that grow along the rivers, and quite a trade is springing up in that line.

I have not heard the word politics in my travels.

Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, has decided to start on the 25th of June next upon his mission of investigating the cause of the diminution of fish in the waters along the Atlantic coast. The Government has had fitted up for his use on this expedition the steam tug Blue Light, and the Professor has been notified of its readiness. He will commence his explorations at Mount Desert, Me.

Interview Between Speaker Blaine and Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 27.—A morning newspaper gives the following account of the interview between Speaker Blaine and Brigham Young. Brigham wanted to impress the Speaker with the idea that Congress had no right whatever to interfere with the local affairs of a government of the Territory in any respect; that any attempt to interfere was a breach of faith, and said they should be left just as the organic law left them, and have full power to do all legislation without let or hindrance.

The speaker reminded Brigham that the Presidential contest of 1861 was fought on the direct issue of the right of Congress to control domestic institutions of the Territories, and that Mr. Lincoln was chosen on the ground. Congress had exercised its power by abolishing the relation of master and slave, and that its authority was plenary in the premises, and the extent of its exercise a matter of discretion. The organic act of Utah was by its terms subject to amendment and repeal, and no enactment of the Territorial Legislature was of the slightest validity if Congress chooses to annul. Brigham said if that is your doctrine, our rights and our interests demand that we be admitted as a State. We have the requisite population, resources, and wealth.

"It may be true, Mr. Young," the speaker replied. "You have the necessary population and wealth, but speaking to you with the frankness with which I should speak were I on the floor of Congress, I must say that Utah can never be admitted as a State as long as the institution of polygamy is upheld and practiced by the Mormon Church, and as I understood that of the great mass of your people."

This remark seemed to nettles Brigham considerably, but he kept his temper, and proceeded to a long dissertation on the relative purity of morals of the Eastern cities in comparison with those of Utah, contending that the superiority was on the side of the latter.

"But, Mr. Young," responded the speaker, "what you denounce in the East is done against law and clandestinely, and is admitted to be wrong even by those who indulge in it. What you do in Utah is not done openly by sanction of law, but has the approval and command of the Church. With such practices and opinions, radically differing from those of the people of the United States, you can not, in my judgment, ever be admitted to a participation in the Government of the Union."

"Well, then," said Brigham, "what are you going to do about it? You seem always worrying over Utah in Congress and attempting to legislate for us."

"Why," replied the speaker, "what specific measures Congress will adopt is not for me to say; but I will assure you Congress will adopt such measures as in its opinion may be necessary to maintain the Federal authority in this Territory; but as to Congress worrying about Utah, it is my impression the worrying is all on the other side. I do not think it would be right nor wise to do anything to persecute people for what they may conscientiously believe, however much I may differ from them, but at the same time I would not leave on my mind the impression that Congress may not at an early time legislate in your affairs in just such manner as they may deem for the general good."

DECLINES A NOMINATION.—General Henry A. Wise having been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, Mr. John W. Woltz, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, several days ago addressed him a communication asking whether he would accept a nomination if tendered him, to which the following reply was made:

"RICHMOND, VA., May 22d, 1873. "John W. Woltz, Esq.: DEAR SIR.—For reasons which I need not name in this note I cannot accept a nomination, for the office of Governor of Virginia, from either of the present political organizations in the State—Republican or Conservative. Very truly yours, HENRY A. WISE."

Richmond Enquirer.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.—A letter from Richmond, in the Baltimore Sun, says:—"The remains of three hundred and fifty Confederate soldiers, who were killed at Gettysburg and buried on the battlefield, have been removed to this city, and are now lying in boxes at the wharf of the Baltimore Steamboat Line. Thursday afternoon there will be a general suspension of business here, and these remains will be carried to Hollywood Cemetery, under escort of the first regiment and howitzer batteries, to be reinterred in the soldiers' section there by solemn and imposing ceremonies. At Hollywood Cemetery fifteen thousand Confederate soldiers rest; at Oakwood Cemetery, on the western suburbs of Richmond, eighteen thousand more repose."

SAD AFFLICTION.—The destroyer, death has made sad an almost heretofore undivided household, by taking from its midst three beloved members, sons of Mrs. Silas B. Gouldin of Caroline county. James M., aged 19, and Clarence M., aged 14, were stricken down with the measles and lived but a few days, when Wm. M., aged thirty, while on a visit at the bedside of his deceased brothers, on returning to his home in Westmoreland county, contracted the pneumonia, and lived but a few days. The first named died on Friday, 9th of May; the second on Tuesday, 13th the third on Sunday, 18th—thus within eight days a kind and devoted mother was bereft of three dutiful and obedient children.—Fredericksburg Star.

GOVERNORS' CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.—The Savannah News says:—"As a whole, the Convention is considered a very lame affair. It failed to bring the Governors or other leading men of the South or West together, or to develop anything but inharmonious views on the subject for the promotion of which it was convened."

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Board of Public Works!! Vide Washington! Forbid it, conspirator Fathers! X. X.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AMEN to the prayer to deliver us from a "Board of Public Works."

ANOTHER PEOPLE.

CARLIN'S SPRINGS.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that we have leased the above named Springs, which is considered the most popular SUMMER RESORT FOR EXCURSIONS, PIC NICS AND PARTIES.

With splendid Groves, fine Dancing Pavilion and the best Spring Water in the country. Parties wishing to engage the above named Springs can do so by applying to the following:

M. BOSSERT,

No 21 S. Fairfax St. Alex., Va.

H. HERBNER

my 28-1m No. 152 King St. Alex., Va.

IN ANSWER to the many questions in reference to the NEW "CENTRE PROTECTION" NEEDLES, we would say, They are made of the finest Silver Steel, and are extra large and gold plated; they are pointed and polished by machinery, and are warranted not to break. They sell at the same price as the inferior article, and are daily growing in favor. For sale only at No. 62 King Street.

my 28 ROBT. L. WOOD.

OPENED TO-DAY.

Star and Oil Cloth, Also, White Counterpanes, Cottonades, Linen Drilling, &c.

my 28 WM. N. BERKLEY,

my 28 GRASS SUTHERS, English and Am. ricam,

my 28 JAS. F. CARLIN & SONS.

CITY COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held May 27, 1873, there were present: H. A. Simpson, esq., President, and Messrs. Merrell, Leving, French, Johnson, Corse and Underwood.

A report of the Committee on Claims on the bill of E. L. Smith, Jr., \$73; also the petition of Samuel Briggs asking permission to pay back-taxes in installments; also a resolution requesting the Alexandria Water Co. to connect their water main on Duke street, between Henry and Fayette streets; also a resolution allowing the street railway to change the grade on King street, between Fayette and Royal streets, according to the plans submitted by Mr. Blythe; also bills of James Green, \$300, and D. G. Watkins & Co., \$344 10; also petitions of K. Kemper, C. F. Suttle and others to abate the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, &c., on St. Asaph street by the Alexandria & Washington R. R.; also an act for the improvement of the streets in the city of Alexandria; also a petition of O. Nugent and others for a crossing at the intersection of King and Payne; also petition of sundry merchants on King street, asking report on the petition of Charles Smith, Jr., \$10, against the bill of the Alder House, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to be paid.

A resolution in regard to the election of the Clerk of the Committee on Light by the Council was referred from the Common Council, and their action thereon concurred in.

A bill of Dr. Wm. Gibson, for services at the Jail, \$51 62, was referred to the Committee on Claims, as was also the petition of Daniel Bayly requesting a reduction of assessment.

A bill of J. Entwistle, Jr., \$14 10, for medicine, was ordered to be paid.

Messrs. French and Corse were appointed on the special committee of two from each Board on the act for the improvement of the streets of the city of Alexandria.

The following act was read the first time, laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

An Act to form a Board of Public Works for the city of Alexandria, and for the improvement of the streets of the city.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the City Council, That the City Council shall annually elect four practical citizens, one from each ward, to be known as the BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, for the city of Alexandria, and shall take the usual oath of office before the Mayor, and whose duty it shall be to designate the streets and other public avenues to be improved and the kind of improvements to be made, and let the same by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, and shall have power to require the said bidders to survey and mark the lines of the streets by stones set deep into the ground at the intersection of the centers thereof, and to furnish for their inspection and use all necessary profiles and diagrams of the streets to be improved, with estimates of the cost of such improvements, and to perform all other services requisite to them in the discharge of their duties; and for the purpose of carrying into effect this intention, the City Council shall, for the ensuing fiscal year, and every year thereafter, fix a special tax of two cents on the hundred dollars value of all taxable real estate property of the city of Alexandria, and the amount arising therefrom shall be collected in separate tax bills and set apart from other taxes collected by the tax collectors, and shall be known as the "Public Works Tax," and shall be annually expended in the improvement of the streets and other public avenues and drainage of the said city of Alexandria; and such fund shall be used for no other purpose.

Section 2. That the streets shall be graded over their entire width between the building lines, and curbstones or other suitable material instead of stones, shall be set, and the gutters paved; and when thus finished and improved, the property on either side of said street shall be assessed with the cost of the grading and paving, and improvements, and bills to the amount of one-sixth of the entire cost of said improvements shall be made out against the property holders on each side of the streets, and shall be collected as other taxes are collected, and constitute an addition to said taxes, and shall be paid by the owners of said property.

Section 3. That the streets shall be finished and improved at a time; and the owners of property be required to cause to be paved with good bricks at least four feet of the sidewalks adjacent to the curb lines, or where there is a building front, the entire width of the said sidewalk, and be paved and graded, and the sidewalks paved for the period of thirty days by the Board of Public Works shall contract with the lowest bidder to do the paving, and the cost thereof shall be assessed to the property before which such paving has been done, and they shall be required to pay the same before the expiration of the period provided for; and when a sewer or other conduit, covered or uncovered, or any street or avenue is constructed for the purpose of drainage, one-third cost thereof shall be assessed to the property fronting or said street or avenue.

Section 4. Each street so improved shall be placed on its final grade, and made as nearly as possible, to carry off its own water by surface drainage; and the grades of the streets to be improved running east and west, shall be graded so that the water shall run from the highest point above tide water mark, and the west part of such streets shall be graded west to Hough's run from said highest point above tide water mark, and the line of declivity shall be as unbroken as practicable upon such streets.

Section 5. That two-thirds of the entire cost of the improvements provided for by this act shall be paid out of the Improvement Fund, which entire fund, and no more, shall be annually expended; but when the said Board deems it proper to improve the carriage way on any street by paving the same with bricks, or other material, the entire cost thereof shall be paid out of said fund; provided, that no part of said fund be paid out for the purpose of improving any street or other public highway that shall have been previously graded and paved; and the Board shall require the owners of property fronting on streets which have been graded, and the sidewalks to be paved, and may construct sewers or other conduits upon any street where the same be deemed necessary by said Board as prescribed by this act.

Section 6. The members of said Board shall, as soon as practicable after their election, hold a qualification, convene and appoint one of their body to preside over their deliberations, and the City Surveyor shall attend the meetings of said Board, as Secretary, and keep an accurate and just record of its proceedings, and notify the members of the meetings of the Board, and for such service shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum. The said Board shall meet twice a month at such time and place as it may appoint.

Section 7. That no act of said Board shall be deemed legal unless such act receive the sanction of three of its members; and no check, draft, or order or other evidence of debt, shall be given or issued to any person or persons except for work actually done or for materials or other necessities received or secured by the Board, and all such checks, drafts, orders or other evidence of debt shall be signed by the President of said Board and the City Surveyor, and if such check, draft, order or other evidence of debt exceed the sum of fifty dollars, the same shall be acted upon by the City Council, and allowed or rejected in the same manner as other claims.

Section 8. Each member of said Board of Public Works shall be allowed fifty dollars per annum for his services, and the City Surveyor three dollars per day for every day he is employed by said Board, except for services rendered in section 6 of this act; and said Board may authorize the Surveyor to employ assistants at a cost not exceeding two dollars per day, to be paid, as also the salary of the members of the Board, out of the Improvement Fund.

Section 9. This act shall be in full force on its passage, and all acts in conflict are hereby repealed.

The Board then adjourned.

Teste: JNO. J. JAMIESON, Clerk.

Common Council.

At a regular semi-monthly meeting of the

Common Council, held May 27, 1873, there were present: George R. Shinn, esq., President,

and Messrs. Rock, Moore, Eichberg, Hopkins,

Henderson, Mankin, Portner, Beach, Cigaret,

Hughes and Evans.

Bills of J. R. Nicklin, amounting to \$12; W. R. Howard, for \$4, and J. R. Nicklin, for \$2,

for election services, and Mrs. Jennings, amounting to \$10, for rent of room, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the

Presidents of each Board of the City Council to

appoint a member of their respective Boards to

act as proxies representing the city's interest in

the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. at the annual

meeting of the stockholders of that company, to

be held at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, June 2,

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